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STE. GENEVIEVE, MISSOURI, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1899.

NUMBER 22.

A GREAT DAY IN CHICAGO.

The Occasion the Laying of the Corner Stone of the New Federal Building.

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY OFFICIATED.

The Corner-Stone Laying Followed by a Monster Military, Naval and Civic Procession, Which was Presided by the President and Other Distinguished Visitors.

Chicago, Oct. 10.—Surrounded by men who guide the diplomatic relations of three governments, and in the presence of thousands of spectators, President Wm. McKinley formally laid the corner-stone of the magnificent new federal building of Chicago. The

of the corner-stone then began. C. E. The president warmly greeted the officials, then turned and bowed to the group of brawny-armed workmen who were to complete the laying of the corner-stone. Judge Christian C. Kohlssat, chairman of the committee on ceremonies, introduced Secretary of the Treasury Lyman G. Gage as presiding officer for the corner-stone exercises.

Secretary Gage Cheered. The secretary was warmly cheered as he stepped forward and made the opening address.

At the conclusion of Secretary Gage's brief address, Rev. Frank W. Gunsalus offered a brief but impressive prayer, the president and all the members of his party unswerving as Dr. Gunsalus asked a blessing on the ceremony.

Secretary Gage Introduced Postmaster-General Smith. He was also greeted with much applause, and made a brief but patriotic address.

The Corner-Stone Laying. The actual ceremonies of the laying

can band of 60 pieces, preceding Chief Marshal Gen. Wesley Merritt, U. S. A. and staff, of which Gen. M. V. Sheridan acted as chief. Next came Col. Edward C. Young and staff, followed by the First Illinois cavalry, under command of Maj. Frank B. Alsip. Assistant Chief Marshal Gen. Joseph B. Stockton and staff, and Col. C. W. Laing, adjutant general, with over 200 aides de camp, followed.

The divisions of the parade were as follows:

First Division.

Band of forty pieces.

Gen. C. S. Bondes, marshal and staff.

Second Squadron First Illinois cavalry.

President McKinley and three members of the reception committee in carriage.

Guard of honor, sixteen cavalrymen.

Cabinet officers and members of the reception committee in carriages.

Minister Marquis of Mexico and three members of the reception committee.

Guard of honor, sixteen cavalrymen.

Carriages containing members of the Mexican party and members of the reception committee.

Grand Army of the Republic veterans, ex-confederates.

Carriage containing Premier Laurier of Canada and members of the suite.

Guard of honor, sixteen cavalrymen.

Carriages containing members of the United States supreme court, United States senators and representatives, governors and other high officials, each preceded by mounted staff officers followed.

Second Division.

Band of forty pieces.

Gen. J. B. Hildner, marshal and staff.

Grand Army of the Republic and confederates.

Illinois State Band of forty pieces.

Col. G. M. Moulton and staff.

Veterans of the Spanish-American War.

Third Division.

Band of forty pieces.

Marshal W. J. Wilson and staff.

Seamen and marines of the United States steamship, Michigan.

Illinois State Band of forty pieces.

Officers of the United States army in uniform.

Seamen from the United States revenue cutter, Albatross.

Carriages containing naval officers.

The National Naval Veterans Association.

United States Navy Band of forty pieces.

United States Navy Band of forty pieces.

Fourth Division.

Band of forty pieces.

Gen. Charles Fitzsimmons and staff.

First Regiment Illinois National Guard.

Second Illinois National Guard.

Eighteenth Illinois National Guard.

Light Battery Fifth United States Artillery.

Band of forty pieces.

Fifth Division.

Band of forty pieces.

Marshal J. H. Dyer and staff.

First Brigade United States Volunteers.

Regiments and battalions from adjoining States.

Fifth Illinois National Guard.

Band of forty pieces.

Sixth Division.

Band of forty pieces.

Gen. J. B. Hildner, marshal and staff.

Chicago Harmon and Band of forty pieces.

Seventh Division.

Band of forty pieces.

Marshal J. H. Dyer and staff.

First Brigade United States Volunteers.

Regiments and battalions from adjoining States.

Fifth Illinois National Guard.

Band of forty pieces.

Eighth Division.

Band of forty pieces.

Marshal J. H. Dyer and staff.

First Brigade United States Volunteers.

Regiments and battalions from adjoining States.

Fifth Illinois National Guard.

Band of forty pieces.

Ninth Division.

Band of forty pieces.

Marshal J. H. Dyer and staff.

First Brigade United States Volunteers.

Regiments and battalions from adjoining States.

Fifth Illinois National Guard.

Band of forty pieces.

Tenth Division.

Band of forty pieces.

Marshal J. H. Dyer and staff.

First Brigade United States Volunteers.

Regiments and battalions from adjoining States.

Fifth Illinois National Guard.

MISSOURI STATE NEWS.

The Boom at St. Louis.

The St. Louis bank clearings October 1 were the largest on record, and amounted to \$10,395,391. Previously, the largest single day's clearings occurred in July, when they amounted to \$9,800,000. The clearings for the first three-quarters of the year 1899 were \$1,455,453, as compared with \$1,455,453 for the corresponding three-quarters of 1898, an increase of \$122,453. The clearings for the quarter ending September 30 were \$391,451,000, as compared with \$330,257,450 for the corresponding quarter last year, an increase of \$61,193,550. The record for the biggest day's work, month's, quarterly, semi-annual and three-quarters' clearings have all been broken during the present year.

A Love-Sick Youth.

In the presence of the girl he loved, Joseph Daniels, a young farmer living near Parnell, Nodaway county, took a drink of carbolic acid with suicidal intent. When he called on his sweetheart, Miss O'Hare, and found Miss Jordan with her, he exclaimed: "Jordan, one of us must die right here." He then drew a bottle of carbolic acid and took a drink. Jordan recognized the acid by the smell, and immediately summoned assistance from Parnell, and the poison was pumped out of Daniels.

Working the Cattle Deal.

Says an item sent from St. Joseph: George R. Loving, of Texas, interviewed members of the Nave-McCord Cattle Co., the Llano Co., and R. E. Turner, of the Loving Cattle Co., in the interests of his scheme to organize a cattle trust or syndicate among the big ranches of Texas. The St. Joseph men made no promises, but it is understood that they will go into the deal if it seems feasible after further consideration.

Missouri Finances.

State Treasurer Pitts has filed with Gov. Stephens the report of the transactions of the treasury department for September. It shows the following: Balance on hand August 31, \$1,048,173.71; receipts for September, \$2,242,121.85; disbursements for September, \$2,088,891.72; balance on hand September 30, \$1,201,403.84; earnings of the Missouri penitentiary, \$24,000.00.

Home for Needs Women.

The will of the late Mrs. Minerva Land, published at Warrensburg, leaves to the Methodist Episcopal church of Warrensburg, for the purpose of establishing a home for needy women of the St. Louis conference, the M. E. church. Her residence, with five acres of ground, is to be used for the home.

Recent Deaths.

Judge Adam Routson, of the Jefferson City police court, at the age of 72.

Capt. Thomas R. Reed, a prominent lawyer, at his residence, one mile north of Hannibal.

David D. Gensworthy, the oldest man in Ray county, at Richmond, aged 94.

Money for Missouri Horses.

During ten days, six cars of horses were shipped from Maryville, two going to Minneapolis, two to Wilmington, Del., and two to Kansas City and St. Louis. There were no head in all, and they brought an aggregate of \$11,000, or an average of more than \$200 per head.

State Fees and Taxes.

Secretary of State Lesueur reports taxes and fees collected by his office and paid into the state treasury for September as follows: Notarial commissions, \$400; miscellaneous fees, \$24.45; corporation tax, \$4,780; land department, \$1,200; bank inspection, \$1,052.50. Total, \$9,697.45.

On the Tonal Scale.

The Velled Prophet's parade and ball at St. Louis were on the usual scale of splendor—perhaps a little more so—and hundreds of thousands of people thronged the streets to see the pageant pass.

Reward for Bank Robbers.

The Bank of Booneville, Pettis county, has offered a reward of \$500 for the arrest of the burglars who looted the bank, and a similar reward for the recovery of the gold coin taken from the safe.

For Horse Stealing.

A jury at Clayton, St. Louis county, found Frank Meyer, alias John Mueller, alias Hellbent Germaine, guilty of horse stealing and sentenced him to 25 years in prison.

Youth and Old Age United.

William Taylor, aged 70, and Miss Jane Findly, about 20, surprised their friends at Olean, Miller county, by the announcement that they had been married.

For Breach of Contract.

J. H. Williams, a St. Joseph traveling man, who lost his position with L. H. Williams & Co. when it entered the trust, has secured a verdict for \$200.

Kirkwood's Postmaster.

Postmaster Heilmann of Kirkwood, St. Louis county, is missing. He is said to be about \$2,000 short. His bondsmen have taken charge.

Car Family at St. Joseph.

The railroads at St. Joseph are suffering from a car famine. The Chicago Great Western is 800 cars short, all the elevators are congested.

Feasts of Pallas at Kansas City.

The priests of Pallas parade at Kansas City was witnessed by thousands. There were 19 gorgons floats and 30 Bull Russ bands.

THE TRANSVAAL SITUATION.

Ammunition for the Boers—May Pay for Apathy in Blood-Kruger's Faith in God.

London, Oct. 10.—The complete dearth of news since afternoon from the Cape, on which all attention is riveted, is poorly compensated for by the mass of minor details published concerning the preparations for the dispatch of the army corps and speculation as to the length and character of the debates when parliament meets. In official circles there is said to be apprehension that the radicals will offer protracted opposition to the government's policy in South Africa, which will possibly make prorogation and Christmas near neighbors.

Lord Salisbury's whip to the lords

issued last night said parliament will deal with matters of grave moment.

The latest dispatch from Lourenco Marques, relating to the chasing of the steamer Guelph by the cruiser Philomel, caused some stir, and especially as it was announced the Guelph had landed at Durban 414 cases of ammunition for the Boers. There is a general feeling that ammunition ought not to be allowed to be forwarded.

The Pall Mall Gazette, referring to the matter, says:

"There is hope that the ammunition will be seized at Durban, as Natal possesses a ministry whose loyalty is unquestioned. Had not the Filipinos been given arms by Americans with which to fight Spain, Gen. Otis would long ago have been enjoying his ease at home. Similarly with the Boers, we may have to pay heavily in blood for the apathy the Cape government has exhibited in this manner."

Full Faith in the Almighty.

Pretoria, Oct. 10.—President Kruger, in the course of an interview, said he regarded the situation as very grave and considered it very difficult to predict coming events. The landing of British reinforcements in Natal, he said, did not trouble him as he had full faith in the Almighty. Mr. Kruger declared he knew nothing of the reported intention of Mr. Hojneyr, the Afrikaner leader, and J. Rose Innes, under secretary of the native affairs in South Africa, to come to Pretoria, and that there was nothing further known regarding the suggested arbitration by the United States.

President Kruger will celebrate his

seventy-fifth birthday to-day.

State Secretary Reitz yesterday said that negotiations were pending regarding mediation by the United States, but nothing had been decided.

Portugal Ready to Assist England.

Lisbon, Oct. 10.—The papers here express a rather anti-Boer feeling. The Seculo declares that although England has not asked Portugal to abandon her neutrality, the Portuguese war minister, Gen. Telles, is prepared to send 5,000 men to South Africa within a fortnight.

GENERAL SCHWAN'S ADVANCE.

Little Resistance and No Casualties Marked the March Towards San Francisco de Malabon.

Manila, Oct. 10.—Gen. Schwan's column, consisting of the Thirteenth infantry, a battalion of the Fourteenth infantry, two troops of cavalry, Capt. Riley's battery of the Fifth artillery and Lowe's scouts, continued the advance yesterday towards San Francisco de Malabon, meeting with little resistance and suffering no casualties. The enemy fell back steadily.

Last evening the column rested between Santa Cruz and San Francisco de Malabon. Provisions are being conveyed to Rosario, between Noveleta and Santa Cruz.

The American camp is within sight of San Francisco de Malabon, the stronghold of the insurgents in the province of Cavite, where the Filipinos are said to number 2,000. During the march from Noveleta to Rosario, only a few shots were fired. This large coast town was literally filled with white flags. The Americans captured 200 or 300 men, many of the Filipinos changing their clothing for white costumes. The bay of Rosario was filled with hundreds of boats, in which the people had spent an exciting night.

To Raise the Spanish Gunboat Ayat.

Manila, Oct. 10.—An expedition composed of the United States gunboats Cillano and Manila, with an armored flatboat and steam pump, has left Cavite for the River Pasig or Betis, which empties into Manila bay on the north side, with a view of raising the Spanish river gunboat Ayat, purposely sunk in the river by the Spaniards, which is reported to be in good condition.

The United States gunboat Helena, with a body of marines from the Baltimore, preceded the expedition to make soundings at the mouth of the river.

Capt. Saffold an Abolitionist.

Washington, Oct. 10.—Capt. Marion B. Saffold, Thirteenth infantry, who lost his life in the attack on Noveleta, Sunday, was a graduate of the military academy in the class of 1897. He was born at Selma, Ala., September 1, 1858.

Attached for Over Half a Million.

New York, Oct. 10.—The sheriff has received an attachment for \$619,750 against the property of Wm. C. Connor, of Dallas, Tex., in favor of Charles T. Gregory and James L. Bell, brokers, for services in procuring purchasers of bonds of the Dallas Terminal Railway and Union Depot Co. and the Dallas, Fort Worth & Gulf Railway Co., of Texas. A deputy sheriff served a copy of the attachment on officers of a local trust company. The attachment was granted on the ground that the defendant was a non-resident.

"BANK NOTE DESPOTISM"

An Argument in Favor of Greenbacks from the Pen of Col. Wm. J. Bryan.

DOUBLE PURPOSE OF GOLD ADVOCATES.

Why the Retirement of Greenbacks Would Benefit Only Money Holders—If the Greenback is Good Enough to Stand Behind the Bank Note, It is Good Enough to Stand Alone.

New York, Oct. 8.—The following from the pen of Col. William J. Bryan appears in the Journal, under the caption "Bank Note Despotism."

The advocates of the gold standard have a double purpose.

First—They desire to make gold the only legal tender for the payment of debts, public and private. I have discussed this question on former occasions and have pointed out that the necessary effect of such a law would be to create a greater demand for gold, which would then be the only money legally available for the payment of debts, and thus aid the money-owning class and injure the wealth-producing class.

The second purpose of the advocates of the gold standard is to make bank notes the only credit money.

In response to your invitation I beg to submit a few arguments in support of the greenback as against the bank note. The greenback is issued by the government and the volume of such money is determined by the people acting through their representatives. The supreme court has held that such a money can be made a legal tender. When a man has greenbacks in his pocket he has money which is available for the payment of his debts; if he has bank notes, his money is only good when the creditor is willing to accept the money.

During the war, when gold and silver were at a premium, bank notes circulated on a level with greenbacks and were never worth any more; the reason being that national bank notes are payable in lawful money (and at the same time the cheapest money) was used by the banks for the redemption of bank notes. It is interesting now to hear these same bankers who redeemed bank notes in paper when gold and silver were at a premium of over a hundred per cent., talk about dishonesty of a debtor, whether the debtor be an individual or the government, who would redeem his obligations in anything but the dearest money.

Bank Note's Backing.

The bank note has been good because it has behind it the bonds and the greenbacks issued by the government. If the greenback is good enough to stand behind the bank note, it is good enough to stand alone without any bank note in front of it.

A national bank currency is objectionable because it is gross favoritism extended to a few. A bill reported by the house committee on coinage, weights and measures in the last congress provided:

"First—That the treasurer of the United States pay out gold coin in redemption of greenbacks and treasury notes."

"Second—That the secretary of the treasury have authority to issue gold bonds, drawing not more than three per cent., to secure the gold to maintain gold redemption."

"Third—That national banks be allowed to deposit bonds and receive bank notes up to the par value of the bonds so deposited."

"Fourth—That the tax on national banks be reduced."

If this plan goes into operation, the difference in its effect upon the individual and the national bank may be stated as follows. The greenbacks are to be retired and bonds issued. This will mean an increase in taxes to pay the interest upon the bonds. The individual who enjoys no special privilege will find his taxes increased, while the national bank that enjoys special privileges will find its taxes diminished.

Other Reasons.

Second—If the individual buys a bond at par, he will lose the use of his money and must content himself with the three per cent. interest. If a national bank invests its bonds at par it can deposit the bonds and secure bank notes to the face value of bonds, thus securing a return on its investment, and in addition to that it can draw three per cent. interest upon the bonds. In other words, the individual parts with his money and draws interest, while the national bank gets its money back and draws interest besides.

The individual must eat his cake or keep it. The national bank both eats his cake and keeps it. This is favoritism that ought not to be tolerated in a government which recognizes the doctrine of equality before the law. The moment the government begins to confer special privileges, those in a position to profit by favoritism begin to clamor for legislation immediately in their interest, and as a result the instrumentalities of government are used for private gain and the true purpose of government forgotten.

There is another objection to national bank currency, namely, that the national banks are given control over the volume of credit money. Power to issue money should never be entrusted to private individuals or private corporations. Jefferson was an opponent of banks of issue, and in one of his letters declared that his opposition was so persistent that he had been denounced as a maniac by those bankers who desired to secure this privilege.

from the government. Benton, in summing up the work of Jackson, gave emphasis to his fight with the national bank, and compared his work with the work of Cicero, saying that, when he destroyed the bank conspiracy, he saved America as Cicero had saved Rome, by overthrowing the conspiracy of Cataline.

Wendell Phillips has so well described the danger of allowing individuals to control the volume of money that I quote from a speech made by him a few years before his death:

Wendell Phillips' Views.

"In other words, it was the currency, which, rightly arranged, opened a nation's well springs, found work for willing hands to do and filled them with a just return, while honest capital, daily larger and more secure, ministered to a glad prosperity. Or it was currency, wickedly and selfishly juggled, that made merchants bankrupt and starved labor into discontent and slavery while capital added house to house and field to field and gathered into its miserly hands all the wealth left in a ruined land."

The first question, therefore, in an industrial nation is: Where ought control of the currency to rest? In whose hands can this almost omnipotent power be trusted? Every writer of political economy, from Aristotle to Adam Smith, allows that a change in the currency alters the price of every ounce and yard of merchandise and every foot of land. Whom can we trust with this despotism? At present the banks and the money kings wield this power. They own the yardstick and can make it longer or shorter as they please. They own every pound weight, and can make it heavier or lighter, as they choose. This explains the riddle so mysterious to common people, that those who trade in money always grow rich, even while those who trade in other things go into bankruptcy.

The third objection to national banks of issue is that the moment the bank is permitted to issue money that moment it becomes, for pecuniary reasons, the enemy of any government paper.

The banks are now urging that the issue of paper money is a function of the banks and that the government ought to go out of the banking business. Our answer is that the issue of money is a function of government and the banks ought to go out of the governing business. The government can not afford to build up a strong financial interest hostile to the exercise by the government of the right to issue and control both the metallic and paper money of the nation.

W. J. BRYAN

ANOTHER MURDER MYSTERY.

A Case to Test the Efficiency of New York's Sleuths Who are All in the Search.

New York, Oct. 9.—Several parts of a dismembered body of a woman are at the morgue, and the police are investigating another river mystery.

Fished from the North River.

In the North river, at the foot of West Thirtieth street, a man fishing Saturday night, hauled up on his hook a bundle containing the trunk of a woman's body. Early in the morning the left thigh of a woman, wrapped in several newspapers, had been found in front of 160 West Seventeenth street.

Thigh and Trunk Fitted Together.

It was found that the portion of the thigh fitted the dismembered trunk and a general alarm was sent out. Scores of police were detailed along the North river front and throughout the precinct in which